

Java Govt. Gazette Extraordinary.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1815.

BATAVIA.

The arrival of the *Jane* from England enables us to lay before our Readers the joyful intelligence that the Allies on the 3d July took possession of Paris by Capitulation.

Buonaparte attempted to escape. Frigates were waiting for him at Rochefort with the intention it is supposed for proceeding to America—he was taken, and brought a prisoner to England. Louis the 18th resumed possession of his Throne.

We hasten to communicate the following Extract from a Newspaper of the 16th July, reserving further details for more leisure.

"On the 11th July, dispatches were received from the Duke of Wellington, in which his Grace mentions the fulfilment of the Military Convention by his possession of the Barriers, and that Louis 18th had on the 8th July entered his Capital. The last proceedings of the provisional Government and of the two Chambers are not without interest. On the 28th June M. Durbach communicated a letter written by the Duke of Otranto to the Duke of Wellington—the tenor of it is to call upon the Allies through his Grace to compel Louis to accept the Sceptre and Crown from the assemblies. This intrigue failed, and the general belief is that from this period Fouche began to consult his own safety by exerting his influence in favor of the lawful Monarch. On the 4th, the Provisional Government communicated to the Chamber that they found it impossible to prevent the Allies from entering Paris by main Force or by Negotiation, and they had preferred the latter in order to save the Capital from destruction. On the 5th, Mons. Garat proposed that Louis' Proclamation should be read, but this was repressed. On the 6th, Napoleon's statue was replaced over the President's Chair by a tricolored scarf, M. Manuel presented a Report of a Committee which had been appointed to draw up a plan of a new Constitution.—The report recommends the establishment of a limited Monarchy. On the 7th, the discussion on the new Constitution was resumed. A Message was received from the Provisional Government declaring their disappointment at not being permitted by the Allies to exercise the right of choice with respect to their future Sovereign—and observing that as foreign Troops occupied the Thuilleries, they could only breathe wishes for their country's happiness and separate. When this Message was communicated to the Peers they spontaneously and without debate readily concurred—but in the representatives M. Manuel, taking advantage of a moment's silence proposed that the Chamber should continue their sitting and await the result: "Let us repeat an expression formerly employed and which resounded throughout Europe.—We were sent hither by our Constituents and nothing but Bayonets shall remove us." The proposal was much applauded, but not adopted. The Members coolly followed the example of the Peers. In the interval Louis who was then at St. Denis, took measures to prevent their reassembling. He authorized Count Dessoille to resume the command of the National Guard of Paris under Monsieur, and to prevent illegal assemblies. That Officer immediately locked the doors of both Chambers, and stationed Troops at the entrances. When some dozen of the Members appeared next morning claiming admittance they were turned away. The same day Louis declared the two Chambers dissolved, the white Cockade was hoisted, and the Fleurs de Lys replaced the tricolored flag. It is said that 100 Deputies had subsequently assembled at the house of Lanjuinais, their President, and protested against the restoration of the King by foreign Armies.

On the entrance of the Allied Troops the English agreed to occupy the right of the Seine; the Prussians the left. The Prussians plundered and destroyed the interior of the Palais of St. Cloud and Malmaison. Marshall Blucher, to punish their former conduct when in Prussia, demanded a contribution from the City of Paris, of 24 millions of Frances. On the 9th Louis signed the new Ministry and also a new Regulation which brings the practice of the French Government nearer than before to that of the English. There are eight Ministers, Talleyrand President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Fouche, Duc d'Otranto, Minister of Police, Baron Pasquier, Keeper of the Seals, Marshal St. Cyr, Minister at War, Count de Jaucourt, Minister of Marine, Duc de Richelieu, Secretary of State for the Department of the Household—the Minister of the Interior is not yet nominated.

The Allied Sovereigns arrived at Paris on the 11th. The King of Prussia at 7 in the evening, the Emperor of Russia at 8, and the Emperor of Austria about 9.

The French Army which was in Paris at the time of the Capitulation had retired behind the Loire. Many Members of the Chamber of Representatives had accompanied them. Marshal Ney commanded them—they contemplated making some stand, and had sent Generals Baxu, Valmi, and Gerard to the King to stipulate their terms on which they would submit, several conferences had taken place between them and General Maison on the part of the King. Many large cities are in their interest; among these is Lyons. The latest French Papers are of the 11th. These state the army behind the Loire had been joined by the army under General Rapp. The country between Paris and the Rhine is still the scene of sanguinary conflicts. At Chateau Thierry, the advanced guard of the Russian Army was stopped for some time by some thousands of Peasants and National Guards—who disputed the passage of the Marne. The Russians, however, succeeded in crossing it, and proceeded towards Paris; they reached Pontin on Monday last, and were followed by about 80,000 more Troops without including the Contingents of Bavaria and Wittenburgh. The Governor of Vincennes refuses to give up the place to the King, cannon have therefore been sent to besiege it—Versailles has been subjected to a heavy contribution by Prince Blucher on account of the Prussian Troops having been fired upon as they passed through that Town. Chalons Sur Saone having resisted the allies has suffered considerably. Other Towns in the East of France have suffered in a greater degree. A Spanish Army has entered France. By the Dutch Mail we learn that Donay, Maubège, Landrecies, Condé, and Lille, had not surrendered to the King.

Buonaparte it is conjectured has made an attempt to escape to America.—On the 25th June he applied to the Provisional Government for two frigates, which were granted.—Passports for his voyage to the United States were asked by Count Lignon of the Duke of Wellington, who replied "he had no authority whatever from his Government to give any sort of answer to the demand of a passport and protection for Napoleon Buonaparte to go to the United States of America."—A Paris paper of the 8th adds, we have just heard that Buonaparte has arrived at Rochefort. The Gazette of France of Tuesday says, "the National Guards at Rochefort had arrested Buonaparte."—The British Parliament was closed on the 13th July with a speech from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and prorogued to the 22d August.

A Commercial Treaty is stated to have been completed between Great Britain and the United States of America—it is short but comprehensive. By the first Article the Navigation Laws of both

Countries are for mutual benefit dispensed with, and British vessels trading to American Ports, or American vessels trading to British Ports, are placed on the footing of Native Vessel, both with regard to Ships and Cargoes.

The 2d Article admits free trade to Calcutta and to all the British Settlements of the Peninsula of Hindostan.

A 3d Article restricts the British from trading with Indians occupying country within the jurisdiction of the United States.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JULY 12.

The Duke de Feltre has been appointed on a Mission to treat with the Army on the other side the Loire.

DECLARATION OF LOUIS XVIII.

LOUIS THE XVIII. TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

The gates of my Kingdom are at last open before me. I hasten to bring back my misled subjects, to mitigate the calamities which I had wished to prevent, to place myself a second time between the Allied and French Armies in the hope that the feelings of consideration of which I may be the object may tend to their preservation. This is the only way in which I have wished to take part in the War. I have not permitted any Prince of my family to appear in foreign ranks and have chained the courage of those of my servants who had been able to range themselves around me.

Returned to the soil of my country, I take pleasure in speaking confidence to my people; when I first reappeared among you I found men's minds agitated and heated by contending passions.—My views encountered on every side nothing but difficulties and obstacles; my Government was liable to commit errors; perhaps it did commit them—there are times when the purest intentions are insufficient to direct, or sometimes they even mislead. Experience alone could teach, it shall not be lost.—All that can save France is my wish—My subjects have learned by cruel trials that the principle of the legitimacy of Sovereigns is one of the fundamental bases of social order, the only one upon which, amidst a great nation, a wise and well ordered liberty can be established. This doctrine has just been proclaimed as that of all Europe. I had previously consecrated by my charter, and I claim to add to that charter all the guarantees which can secure the benefits of it. The unity of Ministry is the strongest I can offer. I mean that it should exist, and that the frank and firm march of my Council should guarantee all interests and calm all inquietudes. Some have talked latterly of the restoration of tithes and feudal rights. This fable, invented by the common enemy, does not require confutation. It will not be expected that the King should stoop to refute calumnies and lies; the success of the treason has too clearly indicated their source. If the purchasers of national property have felt alarm, the charter should suffice to re-assure them. Did I not myself propose to the Chambers and cause to be executed sales of such property? This proof of my sincerity is unanswerable. In these latter times my subjects of all classes have given me equal proofs of love and fidelity—I wish them to know how sensibly I feel them, and that it is from among all Frenchmen I shall delight to choose those who are to approach my person and my family—I wish to exclude from my presence none but those whose celebrity is matter of grief to France and of horror to Europe. In the plot which they hatched I perceive many of my subjects misled, and some guilty. I promise—I who never promised in vain (all Europe knows it) to pardon to misled Frenchmen all that has passed since the day when I quitted Lille, amidst so many tears, up to the day when I re-entered Cambrai amidst so many acclamations. But the blood of the people has flowed in consequence of a treason of which the annals of the world furnish no example. That treason has summoned Foreigners into the heart of France. Every day reveals to me a new disaster—I owe it then to the dignity of my Crown, to the interest of my people, to the repose of Europe, to except from pardon the instigators and authors of this

horrible plot. They shall be designated to the vengeance of the Laws by the two Chambers which I propose forthwith to assemble. Frenchmen, such are the sentiments which he brings among you, whom time has not been able to change, nor calamities fatigue, nor injustice make to stoop. The King, whose fathers reigned for eight centuries over yours—returns to consecrate the remainder of his days in defending and consoling you.

Given at Chambrai, this 28th of June 1815, and of our Reign the 21th.

LOUIS,

By the King

(Signed) PRINCE TALEYRAND,
Minister Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Whitbread put an end to his existence on the 6th of July.—The Coroner's Inquest assembled in consequence concurred after a moments consideration, and returned a verdict of insanity.—It appears by the evidence adduced that for some weeks previously the deceased had been affected with great depression of spirits, and occasionally shewn symptoms of mental derangement.

By a Paragraph in an Observer of the 6th July it appears that several of His Majesty's Ministers had on the 8th been at the Tower in London on some business unknown, and it is concluded that this is to be the future place of residence of Napoleon Buonaparte.—When the *Jane* was in Portsmouth Roads, he was brought in there in H. M. Ship *Bellerophon*.

State of the Public Funds.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

3 Per Cent Red.	67½
3 Per Cent Cons.	57½
Ditto for Account,	58½
4 Per Cent Cons.	71½

Course of Exchange.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

Amsterdam,	33-6B-2U.
Hamburg,	31-2 -2U.
Paris,	20-40-2U.
Madrid,	40 effect.
Cadiz,	40 effect.
Naples,	45.
Lisbon,	67½.
Dublin and Cork,	9 Per Ct.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor
nor in Council.

BATAVIA, November 26, 1815.

A Royal Salute to be fired from the Saluting Battery at Batavia and at Weltevreden, and the other principal Military Posts and Stations in Java and its Dependencies, as soon as practicable after the receipt of this order, in honor of the brilliant and decisive events in the continued advance and conquests of the Allied Armies, and the overthrow of the usurped authority in France.

Extra Batta to be issued to the European Troops on the occasion.

G. ASSEY,
Sec. to Govt.

DEATH.

At Biabong, on the 22d instant, Doctor John Hodgson, Medical Store-keeper on Java.

BATAVIA,

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MOLENVLIET.

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